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*Fitzgeralds
Nurseries*
Stephenville,
Texas

MADAME "X"
PECANS

CATALOG FOR 1954-55

FOUNDED BY J. E. FITZGERALD IN 1901-1902

Fitzgeralds Nursery

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

Founded by the late Joe E. Fitzgerald in the years of 1901-1902, making it one of the oldest Nurseries in Texas. It is now operated by the Fitzgerald family.

INFORMATION TO CUSTOMERS IN ORDERING DIRECT FROM THIS CATALOG

How to Order—Please write your name, postoffice and State plainly. If your express or freight office is different from your postoffice, don't fail to mention it.

How to Send Money—Send cash with order by check, money order or stamps, whichever is the most convenient to you. We can send C.O.D. but charges are so high this way that if at all possible would rather not send out C.O.D. parcels.

Delivery—When ordering for orders of less than five dollars send 50 cents extra to cover cost of packing and postage. On orders from \$5.00 to \$10.00 send 75 cents extra for packing and postage. Orders over \$10.00 and up free delivery. If you wish to come to the nursery and select your trees we will give a ten per cent discount from catalog price either in merchandise or deducted from cost.

Mailing Sizes—Not all items we list can be sent by mail. Fruit trees up to four foot and pecans and nut trees up to three foot are mailable. Others will have to be sent express or truck line, whichever you prefer.

Shipping Notice—We notify you on receiving order if we are unable to ship right out and will do this unless weather conditions are such that we are afraid plants will get damaged enroute. We notify you by card date trees are shipped if other than by parcel post.

Pruning—We do not prune trees before shipment unless customers ask that we do.

Satisfaction—If the trees and plants are not satisfactory, write us within ten days for adjustment.

Guarantee—Read our Guarantee on the inside back cover.

GROWING APPLES

We, all of us, like to go back to the Garden of Eden, as it were, and I know that one time a Garden of Eden existed for why should a man want to go back to a place that never did exist. And if you lived in town when you were a boy you may have forgotten many things but you have never forgotten the old fruit peddler who came around mornings. Well, I was not raised in town. Just the same I can remember the apple merchant who was in Stephenville some fifty-five years ago. Apple Walker, as we called him, climbed the last hill many years ago; but there is not a man around Stephenville whose hair is getting white who does not remember the jolly old fellow, and to me a boy, his apples also looked jolly. He furnished many apples to go in Christmas stockings and made Santa Claus a reality instead of an imagination. But I have gotten off on this and I am not writing what I aimed to write. Some one wrote me a letter the other day and asked why I do not discuss apple growing for Texas. Many years ago there were apple orchards planted in this county and in many other counties. But at that time no one had thought that apples were like men; some liked one place and some another and most of the apples planted forty years ago just did not like Texas. They were born to live in a colder climate. But we have found apples that simply glory in our deep sand here in the South and our sun-shiny weather. Some of these are Yellow Delicious, Delicious, Jonathan, King David and Smokehouse. Apples like deep sand here in the South. They will grow on the cold dead sand. They have a way of getting all there is in land out of it.

Apples require different treatment to peach trees. They do not like being pruned much here in the South and they do not like a long shank for the body of the tree. They want to grow down close to the ground and that helps them to shade the ground and keep it cool under the trees. And they like plenty of room, say thirty or forty feet apart. But they, like many other creatures, like company. It is seldom a Delicious tree or any other apple tree will bear if alone. It must have some other kind of apple tree near it, one that blooms out the same time. They do not like to grow on land where cotton dies and they do not like drouthy land. But what they do like is good deep sand and good cultivation. They will grow much farther South than here. Some of the finest apples in the whole nation are grown on the Colorado River near Goldthwaite and in sand that was washed there centuries ago by the river. You know a river constantly changes its bed and moves eastward all the time though it may take it many years to go far. And where it was a thousand years ago is an ideal place for an apple orchard. I believe such land is called delta land. But on the sand hills where the wind has piled up the sand is a good place for apples. I have one place in my field where at some date many years ago the sand was piled up and on top of this place and around it the apples are growing good. Apples need more spraying than other fruits. While they are thrifty they are like a strong man and may have several diseases but keep on going. Where good thrifty oaks have once grown is a nice place for an apple orchard. Down here in the South we need to plant apples that get ripe from about the fifteenth of August until the fifteenth of October. That gives us a chance to sell our crop before the apples from the North are shipped in. There is only one kind of apple shipped in at that time. It comes from California and it is the Gravestein, a very poor apple, and the yellow Delicious grown in Texas makes the California apple go back and sit down.

American Elm

It has been several years since we have been able to offer this old tree. One of the prettiest of all natives. We have them in the following sizes:

2 to 3 foot	\$1.00
3 to 4 foot	\$1.50
4 to 5 foot	\$2.00

NUMBER OF TREES TO PLANT TO THE ACRE

6 x 6 in.,	174,240
9 x 9 in.,	77,440
1 x 1 foot	43,560
2 x 1 foot	21,780
2 x 2 feet	10,890
1½ x 3 feet	9,680
3 x 2 feet	7,260
3 x 3 feet	4,840
4 x 1 foot	12,890
4 x 2 feet	5,445
3½ x 5 feet	2,430
4 x 4 feet	2,722
5 x 1 foot	8,712
5 x 2 feet	4,356
5 x 3 feet	2,904
5 x 4 feet	2,178
5 x 5 feet	1,742
6 x 6 feet	1,210
7 x 7 feet	881
9 x 9 feet	537
10 x 10 feet	435
11 x 11 feet	360
12 x 12 feet	302
13 x 13 feet	257
12 x 18 feet	201
14 x 14 feet	223
15 x 15 feet	193
16 x 16 feet	170
17 x 17 feet	150
18 x 18 feet	134
20 x 20 feet	108
20 x 25 feet	87
25 x 25 feet	69
30 x 30 feet	48
33 x 33 feet	40
25 x 30 feet	58
30 x 40 feet	27
40 x 50 feet	22
50 x 50 feet	17
60 x 60 feet	12

To determine number of trees to an acre for any given distance apart, multiply distance apart and divide 43,560 by this product. For example:

18 x 20 equals 360. 43,560 divided by 360 equals 121.

There are 121 trees per acre, planted 18 by 20 feet.

THE BEST OF SERVICE IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR FITZGERALD'S CUSTOMERS

We take special pride in handling each customer's order separately and giving it personal attention. There is no holding up an order until there are several from that one community, so that they may all go out at one time, in one shipment. Each order is individual, from the largest to the smallest, and is filled with stock taken fresh from the nursery, packed by experts, and shipped at the proper time to plant in your particular locality.

Apples

King David

I have been growing the King David for a great many years and so far it has not failed me. Maybe not as large as some of the other apples but it bears good heavy crops and sells at a price that every one can afford to use them. Good for all uses, canning, preserving, drying, cooking, or to eat raw. I have one fruit customer that always has to have a bushel of King David for sauce. Medium sized, flaming red apple, ripe now the 6th of August. I have some trees that I will gather as many as ten bushels off of. Be sure to plant some King David and you will have apples.

Smokehouse

Why the Smokehouse it not more widely known and planted I do not know as it is certainly an apple that pays off. Large flat, green apple, very little color. Can be used for cooking when green as it cooks to pieces. We have been baking them using honey in place of sugar and they are delicious. Hang on the tree for weeks, being an advantage especially for home consumption. If you only have a garden spot plant a Smokehouse apple. Ripens in July and August.

Yellow Delicious

Looks something like Delicious in shape but a golden color with a red cheek. I have received samples of this apple from as far south as San Antonio and at Goldthwaite, Texas, it bears the most beautiful of all apples. It does well in this country, at Paris and many other place in Texas. One grower reports that he gathered twenty bushels of the golden apples from a single tree. Brings the highest price on the market and gets ready for market just before apples are shipped from the north.

Delicious Apples

The tree of this apple is a very vigorous grower and is such a pretty tree it is often used for ornamental planting. The Delicious apple is too well known to need much description, but I want to say one of my customers at Hawley, Texas, grew apples this season so large that it took only thirty-six to make a bushel. This is too large for market of course but it shows what can be done. It is paying well around Clyde and Paris, Texas. I can give you the names of growers if you desire. This is a wonderful apple and where apples do well is a success in Texas.

Anoka

Likely the quickest bearing apple on earth. Trees will nearly always bear second year planted and two year trees bear first year. Average size, striped, fine for market and home use July.

Hopa

Flowering Crabapple

From early spring until freezing weather this tree will be a delight to you. In the spring the expanding foliage is bronzy red, but before the leaves are fully developed the whole tree bursts into bloom, being completely covered with the most magnificent fragrant pink flowers. It is hard to imagine anything more showy.

The flowers are followed by the prettiest tiny red apples that bewel the tree during the summer. You can make a good jelly from them.

Hopa Crab is easy to grow and perfectly hardy. No wonder it is our most popular flowering ornamental tree.

PRICE ON FLOWERING HOPA CRAB
5 foot \$3.00 each



Jonathan

One of the leading market apples of the country. Originated in northern New York but does extra well in Texas. The trees are rather slow in growing with light green leaves and rather light bark. Comes into bearing quickly and makes a hardy long life tree. The apples are red and of the very finest quality. I have been growing this apple in my orchard for forty years and can assure my customers it is a good one. Makes fine pollenizer for other varieties. I have the bright red strain and it is a beauty.

5 N I Apple Trees

Apples for the entire summer from only one apple tree. This is a space saver and where you only have a town lot they really do get the job done. Usually bear heavy as we use the most productive of varieties on them. They are made up mainly of the following varieties: Yellow Delicious, Red Delicious, Winesap, Yellow Transparent and Holland. Just think, five kinds of apples all from one tree.

5 foot branched — \$3.00 each

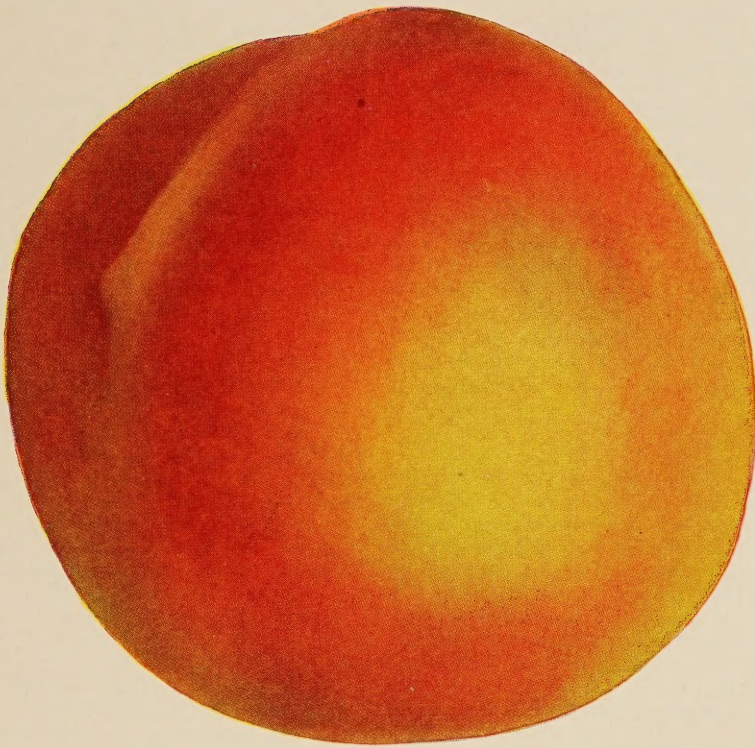
Holland

(Summer Champion)

This apple is fast becoming one of our leading apples. Although an old apple it is just now coming into its own. The trees are fast, vigorous growing and produces young. Apples large red with a peculiar lavender tint that will catch the eye on any market. I know one grower that only gets about four to five dozen of these apples to a bushel and sells them around four dollars per bushel. This I believe equals anything we have shipped in. If you are planting apples be sure and do not overlook the Holland, a must in any apple orchard.

PRICES ON APPLES

	Each	3	6	12	25 to 100
2 to 3 foot	\$0.65	\$1.85	\$3.30	\$ 6.25	\$0.50 ea.
3 to 4 foot	.90	2.40	4.60	9.00	.70 ea.
4 to 5 foot	1.20	3.25	6.00	11.00	.90 ea.
5 to 6 foot	1.50	3.75	7.00	13.00	1.00 ea.



Peaches

PRICES ON PEACHES

	Ea.	3	6	12	100
1 to 2 foot.....	\$.45	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 3.25	\$ 25.00
2 to 3 foot.....	\$.65	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$ 40.00
3 to 4 foot.....	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$ 9.75	\$ 75.00
4 to 5 foot.....	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$ 90.00
5 to 6 foot.....	\$1.50	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$125.00

Ranger, Cardinal, Redcap and Hiland
10 cents higher per tree

As a result of the intensive breeding program conducted during the past few years by many state and federal research agencies, several promising early-ripening, yellow-fleshed varieties of peaches have been introduced. They are superior to the older, white-fleshed varieties, such as Mayflower, Early Wheeler and Early Rose and should entirely replace them in a few years. The demand for early peaches of high quality has far exceeded the supply in recent years, partly due to the development of the modern supermarket where tree-ripe peaches can be displayed to full advantage.

We are listing peaches in order of ripening. Each peach will be fully described as to whether it is freestone or cling, as to home or commercial use, etc. As a rule a good commercial is equally as good for home use. We are offering only the best of peaches this year and you can not go wrong to plant any listed as they are all winners in every field. Our motto is grow and offer only

the best so that you will have a satisfied customer. So when you make your selections from this list of peaches you can be assured you are getting the best the peach industry has to offer you.

MAYFLOWER . . . Ripens last of May. One of the earliest ripening peaches, medium sized white overcast with red clingstone peach. Good only for an early peach for home use.

DIXIE RED . . . Since the Elberta is the standard among peaches and one everyone knows we will give ripening dates in contrast to Elberta. The Dixie Red ripens about 42 days ahead of the Elberta, making it an early June peach. Very prolific. Clingstone, flesh yellow and about three-fourths of the surface covered with an attractive red blush. Good all around peach, both commercially and home use. Brought highest price on the market this year. Don't overlook the Dixie Red, one of the best. Chilling 1050 hours.

CARDINAL . . . Cardinal ripens six and one-half weeks before Elberta or about June 1st in this area. It is only medium sized but seems to have commercial possibilities due to its very early ripening date. The fruit is round, a clingstone and has an attractive red blush covering a bright yellow background. The yellow flesh is very firm and of good flavor for a peach ripening so early in the season. Cardinal should not be planted on a commercial basis very far south or east of Stephenville as 900 hours of chilling 45° or lower

Peaches Continued on Page 7

GROWING PEACHES

Queen of Fruits

Peach growing all over the United States is making a vast improvement. Up until a few years ago we had just a limited amount of varieties to choose from and they were ones that had been in use since way before our grandfather's day. But we are making a forward progress in the growing of peach trees and fruits from them just as we are going forward in other endeavors such as better cars, better roads, better housing and all other ways and means that makes our living and life more enjoyable.

Now we want to give credit to a lot of our new methods where credit is due to our experiment stations and the men who work with them. A few years ago we recommended setting trees on terraces. We have found this to be a hard job to keep them cultivated as they should be so we are discarding this method and terracing our land then checking and setting our trees between terraces. This way you can keep them cultivated and requires very little, if any, hoe work. Orchardists are using three different methods of setting: Square planting, Hexagon and Triangular. You can use either one you prefer and you think suits your land better. You should prepare your land in advance so that when you get your trees there will be no delay in getting them into the ground. Be sure to not neglect and let your trees dry out. Dig your holes deep enough to accommodate the roots good, set your tree in and refill with topsoil, being sure to pack your soil firmly around the tree. If you water as you set, water before you pack the soil. This watering helps do this. Give your trees cultivation just as you would any other crop that you planned to give any results.

Now as to varieties, we are fast culling out and getting new ones that have proved to be tops in the section they are recommended for. A few years ago we would have suggested the Fairs Beauty, but we are now replacing it with Dixie Gem, a much better peach in every way. And so it goes—the older varieties are being replaced by new ones which have been badly needed for a good many years in the peach industry.

Pruning is very essential in growing peaches now. They should be pruned to where every peach can be gathered from the ground. This cuts down on labor costs.

When obtained from the nursery, a year old peach tree will vary in size. Usually they run around three feet tall and have few lateral branches that can be used for framework branches. After setting out the lateral branches are cut back to where they will have one or two buds each, then you will start developing your trees into the shape you would want them. In this climate we

prefer that the trees be headed low. This shading helps protect the body of the tree from sun damage which causes injury by borers, etc. They can be pruned then on the second year and on as long as the need arises. Peach trees can be pruned much more than apple, pear or plum trees of the same age.

Another question which arises is, when is the best time to set trees. We start setting peach and all deciduous trees just as soon as dormant in the fall and moisture is sufficient. If you can, the better and most preferred time is fall planting. However, I have known some very profitable orchards that were set as late as April. But the sooner after planting time begins the better. However, if you can not plant early, do not hesitate to set your orchard out as late as March or middle March.

Fertilizer is another important phase to the peach grower. Of course, until your trees get too big you can grow row crops in between your trees and these can be fertilized just as you would ordinarily. We certainly do not use any fertilizer when we set the trees. This we gradually work into the soil. Nitrogen is still the most needed element of most soils where peaches are set. This can be applied by using ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate or ammonium sulphate. Spraying is such a lengthy procedure that it can not be discussed in the space we have.

★



Can't Blame You Son, We Know They
Are Good!

PEACHES

Continued from Page 5

are required properly to break the dormancy of the fruit buds. The tree is productive but not so vigorous as Dixie Red.

DIXIE GEM . . . Ripens approximately 33 days ahead of the Elberta. It is recommended as an early shipping variety and also for home use. Excellent for home freezing. It does not turn brown when frozen like so many of the old varieties did. Medium to large, yellow splashed with bright red. A very attractive peach and one you can depend on. Does good as far south as the Elberta. Sure bearer. Would say ripening date last of June and first of July. Chilling 850 hours.

HALE HAVEN . . . This is still one of our best peaches, both for commercial and home planting. Borne the past seven years. Big yellow freestone. Extremely good quality, ripens last of June, varies with the seasons. This peach I don't think can have enough said about its good qualities. Makes a good freezing peach, good canner, good to eat fresh. Hauls good. It is a cross between the old J. H. Hale and the South Haven, giving it an ancestry hard to beat. Be sure to include this peach in your plantings. North, West, Central, East, but not good for coastal planting. 14 days before Elberta.

ELBERTA . . . This is the one peach that sets the Standard for all other peaches. The strain we have is extremely good; large yellow freestone, ripening in or around the middle of July. Good all round peach but does not need too much descriptions as it is known by everyone. Good both for commercial and home planting. Recommended for West, North, Central Texas, but not too far South.

FRANK . . . A sure bearing yellow clingstone peach. Has not missed a crop in eight years. Ripens the middle of August. The only objection you can have to above peach is that it is hurt by dry weather. I personally believe that for commercial planting it is better to have the earlier ripening peaches and have your crop gathered before the hot, dry summer starts. However, on deep sand and in case you could irrigate, would be a good one. Has a little wider southern range than do any of the others listed. Good for North, West, Central and South near to the coastal line.

INDIAN . . . The old fashioned Indian for pickles. Known probably by all who have ever lived on a farm. We have the large Indian striped. Ripens first of August.

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR COMMERCIAL USE.

EARLY WHEELER . . . In some sections this peach is planted extensively. Large white clingstone with red cheek. Would not suggest planting a number of trees unless I knew that my locality was good for it. Ripens first of June to middle. Good hauler. Not much for home use. Mainly in the area around Snyder and Abilene are these grown to perfection.

RANGER

. . . Ripens about with Golden Jubilee, or approximately 3 weeks earlier than Elberta. The fruit is a freestone, medium to large sized (usually larger than Golden Jubilee), almost round, with light pubescence. At maturity one-half to three-fourths of the skin surface is covered with a red blush over a yellow ground color. The flesh is yellow, medium-firm, medium textured, and of good flavor. It has been noted that the fruit is round in shape in the more southern peach sections, whereas it is sometimes slightly "pear-shaped" in the more northern peach sections. The fruit usually is rated "good" but not "excellent" for both freezing and canning purposes.

TRIOGEM

. . . A good highly colored yellow freestone peach, ripening a few days before Hale Haven, the middle of June. Good for both market and home use. The fruit ripens slowly and will hang on the trees several days giving you a longer period of time for gathering. Trees should be put on good soil for best results.

SPECIAL OFFER

We are offering two yellow fleshed peaches for our Southern friends to try. They are recommended for areas that have little cold weather and more coastal sections.

THE HILAND

. . . Ripens a day earlier than Cardinal, or 5 days earlier than Dixie Red. The fruit is clingstone, medium-sized, ovate, with very light pubescence. It is attractively colored, with a light-red blush covering about one-half the surface at the shipping-ripe stage. The flesh is yellow, fairly firm, medium-textured, and of good flavor.

Trees of HILAND are vigorous and productive. Susceptibility to bacterial spot disease is evidently about same as Elberta. Blossoms are large-petaled and self-fertile. They usually open shortly after Hiley blossoms open. The chilling requirement to break the rest period of its buds is 750 hours, the same as Hiley in contrast to 900 hours for Cardinal.

THE REDCAP

. . . Ripens a day or two earlier than Dixie Red and resembles Dixie Red very closely. The fruit is clingstone, medium-sized (similar to Dixie Red), round, with light pubescence. About three-fourths of the surface is covered with a bright, attractive red blush. The flesh is yellow, firm but melting, medium-textured, and of good flavor.

The trees of REDCAP are moderately vigorous and productive. Susceptibility to bacterial spot disease is evidently about same as Elberta. The blossoms are small-petaled and self-fertile. They open the same time as Southland. The chilling requirement to break the rest period of its buds is 750 hours.

CORONET . . . Special Offering

One of the later varieties of peaches that is proving to be very good. A good big yellow peach with a bright red blush. The yellow flesh is smooth textured and of extremely good flavor. When fully ripe can be classed as a freestone. Trees vigorous and have a very heavy bud set. It is highly recommended for trial plantings. Ripens about five weeks before Elberta.

Apricots

Truly the most popular of all fruit and can be grown easily. They do excellent in a yard and make beautiful shade trees.



Little Sam Apricot—the only true Little Sam on the Market. Accept no Substitutes

Apricots average size, deep yellow. Bear in great clusters on the tree and have no objectionable fiber of any kind. It makes a pretty tree and worth its room for shade but will doubly repay any one with its great loads of golden fruit. Gets ripe about the middle of June. Excellent for fresh eating and canning.

PRICES ON APRICOTS

2 to 3 foot	\$1.00 each
3 to 4 foot	\$1.25 each
4 to 5 foot	\$1.50 each

Early Golden Apricot

One of our best flavored apricots, clear yellow and a big fellow. We have neglected listing this apricot the past few years but have had so many calls for it we grew several hundred trees. One of the first apricots to ripen in the early part of June.

HUNGARIAN BEST APRICOT

The scions of this apricot were brought from Hungaria about twenty years ago. Likely the largest apricot tree in the world and one of the thriftiest growing trees. Proving to be as regular to bear as any peach. High colored and the finest quality. The worms bother it very little.

Picture above shows a Hungarian apricot we sold to a customer in Colorado many years ago. Compare this tree with the windmill. It bears regular in that country apricots as large as peaches. But it is bearing many places in Texas. Fine for shade or yard tree.

NEW MOOREPARK

The Moorepark apricot is getting more popular every year. This past summer we gathered around three bushels off of one tree and the fruit was as large as a hen egg. Beautiful, hardy and one of the best of all apricots. The tree does not grow as upright as the Hungarian but it bears heavier. Be sure to include a Moorepark apricot in your planting.

Jujube or Chinese Date

Jujube. A tall growing tree, originally from China. Fruit resembles the date. Good for preserves, pickles and the delight of children for eating fresh. Nice plant, \$1.00.

GROWING APRICOTS and PLUMS

The two fruits require about the same cultivation as peaches except that they can not be cut back like peaches. They will grow on thinner soil than peaches and the apricots like the south side of a hill or building. When I was in Colorado a few years ago I found great apricot orchards planted south of mountains. The apricot does not make any tap root but grows right on top of the ground. For this reason, it is hard to cultivate them shallow enough. This caused the idea that they will grow better in a yard than any where else but they will make large trees out in the field if cultivated real shallow. The plums are hardier than apricots and can stand a little deeper cultivation. The trees should be set twenty feet apart for the plums and about twenty-five for the apricots. I get a great many letters from people stating that they have apricot trees fifteen years old that have never borne a crop. I once had about fifty trees that did this very thing. They were trees entirely unsuited for our Southern climate. The buds on such trees are tender and often killed in the winter time so the tree never even blooms. If the tree is not desirable for shade such trees should be dug up for they never will bear.

The market for plums is more limited than the market for peaches. They are mostly used for jelly and preserves and it does not take so many to supply the demand. But when it comes to apricots, I defy anyone to produce a better tasting fruit than the apricots we can grow here in Texas. I doubt that the market will be supplied with them. One trouble with apricots they begin to get ripe before people are expecting fruit and right at first do not sell so well but there is a demand at the wind up. They usually bring five dollars per bushel in bushel baskets and in gallon baskets may bring as high as 75 cents per basket. The worst enemy to both fruits is the Curculio and to combat this pest requires careful spraying but Curculio is only bad about one year in ten.

OUR BACKYARD SPECIAL

We are offering here a complete family orchard that will prove satisfactory as we are using only varieties we know are good.

All sent for only
\$14.98

- 1 Orient pear tree, five foot.
- 1 Keiffer pear tree, five foot.
- 1 Lancaster plum tree, five foot.
- 1 Bruce plum tree, five foot.
- 1 Elberta peach tree, five foot.
- 1 Dixie Red peach tree, five foot.
- 1 Moorepack Apricot, five foot.
- 1 Concord Grape.
- 1 Niagara Grape, 2 year.
- 2 Harrison Figs.
- 1 Burkett Pecan, five foot.
- 1 Madame X Pecan, five foot.
- 1 Eureka Persimmon, five foot.

These trees are all first class trees, good roots and packed to reach you in good condition.

THE NURSERY MANUAL

By L. H. Bailey. Indispensable to everyone who propagates plants. Contains an alphabetical list of plants with full indications under each for propagation, whether by seeds, layerings, cuttings, buds or grafts. Gives an invaluable account of the main insects and diseases and how to control them. 240 illustrations, 456 pages; 5½x7½ inches. \$4.00

PROPAGATION OF PLANTS

By M. G. Kains and L. M. McQuestion (Revised). A complete guide for professional and amateur growers of plants by seeds, layers, grafting and budding, with chapters on nursery and greenhouse management. \$4.00

Plums

Shiro XXX

Many years ago a fellow had a description of Shiro in his catalog. I thought it was overrated. I do not think so now. Shiro trees often grow off slow. They seem to have all their trouble when they are young. Then they grow into big trees. Get to bearing five or six bushels to the trees. The plums are yellow and when ripe they are so clear you can almost see the seed. They are very delicious. Some say better than apricots. They are good for local market but do not haul well.

Sapa XXXX

A hardy variety of plum originated by Professor Hansen in North Dakota. Adapted to the northern plains but reports show that it is doing good everywhere planted except in the extreme south. Doesn't make a large tree, rather scrubby but bears abundantly and makes the most delicious of all pies and jellies. Around Snyder when plums are mentioned it is Sapa. A deep red with red meat, medium sized and extra quality. Ripens in June.

Burbank XXX



About the largest plum we grow that bears heavy crops of fruit. A big purplish red with yellow meat, fruit grows all up and down the limbs. Trees do not grow extra tall as after they start bearing the fruit weights them down and causes the limbs to droop. A good plum to plant both for home use and market as it holds up good and is nice and showy. Ripe about June the 15th.

LANCASTER PLUM

A few years ago a man by the name of Lancaster asked us to come by and look at a plum tree he had growing in his yard. We did and as a result came home and started budding Lancaster plums.

They are one of the largest of all red plums and the tree just breaks down with them every year. I have never seen anywhere a plum that would equal it. Try one. You are sure to be pleased



Santa Rosa Plum

One of the largest plums grown, large red meaty plums. Does extremely well near the coast and also doing good in this section. It is one plum that I am always getting samples of as it is a beauty.

Methley XXX

This might be termed a southern plum as it is in great demand for southern planting. A wonderful plum for eating fresh and one that is always sure to be a delight to the orchardist. A purple plum with pink meat and a delicious flavor. Trees not so healthy is the only objection that can be found with it. Medium to large in size. Ripens in June.

Hanska XXXX

A plum that has the most distinctive of flavors. Sweet yet has plenty of acid for jellies and preserves. Trees tall growing, fruit red with tiny white spots, hardy and seldom misses a crop. Good for market and local trade as they are late and hold up well, about the first of July.

America XXXX

One of our very best. The trees are good growers, come into bearing promptly, bear regular. Large yellow until ripe then they turn red. Fine for preserves. Large orchards of this have been planted, these have in a way been neglected and people will have to start over again. Four-year-old Americas have borne two bushels to the tree or run two hundred bushels to acre. You might have something of real value to plant an acre of America plums.

Bruce

BRUCE—A large, red, juicy plum, good for commercial hauling and plantings, but never plant alone as they are not self sterile. Trees are vigorous in growth, resembling the old-time thicket plum. Ripens the last of May and first of June.

PRICES ON PLUMS

	Ea.	3	6	12	100
1 to 2 foot.....	\$.45	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 3.25	\$ 25.00
2 to 3 foot.....	\$.65	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$ 40.00
3 to 4 foot.....	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$ 9.75	\$ 75.00
4 to 5 foot.....	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$ 90.00
5 to 6 foot.....	\$1.50	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$125.00

Pears

DOUGLAS XXXX. The Douglas pear will sometimes bear the next year after being set. A medium sized pear, quality good and in some sections the only pear planted. Trees do not get extra large as they over bear, making them rather slow in gaining any size. A good pear to plant as it never blights.

GARBER XXXX. I know Garber trees within a mile of my home that were planted some 40 years ago. They are still bearing and doing good. Pears large, rather short or nearly round, good flavor, very sweet and juicy. The fruit is a clear green until it has hung on the trees a good while then begins to yellow up. Pears good to eat fresh. Ripe in August.



LINCOLN XXXX. This is one pear that in my opinion is going to gain public favor in the coming years. A big green and yellow pear that is ripening now in August and today one of my men brought in as fine a bushel of Lincoln pears as I have ever seen. Good for eating fresh off of the tree. Heavy bearing, trees healthy late blooming. Don't neglect to plant a Lincoln pear for fresh pears in the summer time. Extra fine to can.

LE CONTE OR BELL PEAR. Sixty years ago my father planted a bell pear tree. A few years later they changed the name to Le Conte though Bell would have suited it better for they are bell shaped and perfect. They are beautiful fruits and when ripe are very excellent, they can as good as Bartlett. The trees are vigorous growers and in all the 60 years since my father planted the tree I have never seen one have a particle of blight. Ripens in August.

RICHARD PETERS PEAR. A new pear brought out by the Arkansas Experiment Station and proving to be a good one. Trees are vigorous growing and pears are large and blight resistant.



ORIENT. This is the third year I have grown the Orient pear but it is showing up extremely well. The trees are very similar to the Keiffer, vigorous growing and beautiful. The pears are large and get extremely yellow when ripe. This pear is outstanding at all experiment stations at this time. Blight proof so far I can make these trees at same price as others as they have proved to be so easily grown.

KEIFFER

XXXX. For commercial planting the Keiffer has no comparison. Trees bear young, bear heavy crops, fruit large if trees are properly, taken care of. Good to haul any distance and if stored and ripened out they have no equal for eating fresh. Will hang on the trees for weeks so you do not have to rush with your gathering. Also ripens at a time when little fruit is on the market. For profit plant Keiffer.

PRICES ON FITZGERALD'S PEAR TREES

	Each	3	6	12	25
2 to 3 foot	\$0.65	\$1.75	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$11.25
3 to 4 foot	\$0.80	\$2.25	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00
4 to 5 foot	\$1.10	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$11.00	\$21.00
5 to 6 foot br.	\$1.50	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$29.00
Large Branched, \$3.00 each.					

GROWING FIGS

For many years people thought that figs could not be grown this far north. We are mistaken about many things. I have a loquat tree on my place several years old and some strawberry Guavas. These are thought to be tropical plants, and this all goes to show that it pays to try some of these new plants. But I started out to tell you about figs. I have been growing figs so long I can hardly remember when I planted the first plant. I do remember that an Uncle many years ago moved from Southern Georgia and brought along some plants of the Celeste fig. This grew into a large tree and bore small blue figs. But it had a drawback. If a hard winter came and killed the limbs on the tree it would take it two years to recover and bear more figs. I saw a fig advertised called the Magnolia, and bought a few plants. These were planted on the side of a clay hill and came into bearing promptly. It proved a very profitable crop for, in some way, the growing of figs had never been promoted in this country and my Magnolia fig plants made on an average two gallons per plant and I sold the fresh figs for fifty cents per gallon. However, I found the Magnolia fig had a drawback. Some years when we had cotton flies the fly ruined all the last ripening fruit. But if the cotton fly is not present the plants will bear from July until frost. I also tried the Green Ischia, the Hirtu Japan, the Brunswick; and at last, found the now famous Harrison fig. It was found in Tarrant county and I was delighted with it, for a single plant had a bushel of figs and the trees were vigorous and no insect bothers them very much. I got a lot of the cuttings and now have about five hundred of the plants in bearing on my place and they have paid me every year notwithstanding some bad drouths.

Figs need to be planted on just reasonably good soil. If the land gets too rich, like a chicken yard, the plants will grow very fast and rank and forget to bear. This is especially true of the Harrison. And right here let me say the Harrison has been renamed a dozen times or more. Some call it Ramsey, some Texas Everbearing and so on. Since I found it several large orchards have been planted. If it happens to get cold and kill the plants it pays to cut them back to the ground and let them come again. If the soil is right these young plants will begin to put on figs by the time they are a foot high. If they insist on just growing you have your soil too rich. But after a year or two they will begin to adapt themselves to this rich soil. If the plants do not get killed from cold for a year or two they get harder and stand more cold and these old plants will often be covered with ripe figs by June and continue to bear until frost. If you have the candle flies some of them will be ruined if they are not gathered promptly when ripe enough to preserve. They can be preserved in that case by the time they are well colored. The plants should be set any time during the winter and should be planted about fifteen feet apart or about two hundred plants per acre. If you have a terrace you will find they hold the land and do extra well on a terrace. I plant them on a terrace half-way between my apple trees. In that way, you soon begin to realize from an orchard. The best fertilizer for them is acid phosphate or wood ashes. But do not put the ashes too close to the plants. Three or four feet from them. Figs make about the best preserves of all fruits and all you have to do is to sell a few in a town or let people know you have them. We formerly sold them in gallon

measures but now we sell in half-gallon tills at 35 cents per till. We found that people do not complain of this price. Of course, after a family has made all the fig preserves it wants that family is supplied, but you will soon find by taking them along with vegetables you can sell nearly every family in town. Or if you run a roadside stand it will pay you to have a few dozen trees. You can always sell the fruit. They will grow as far north as Oklahoma and all over the southern part of Arkansas. They often do well on valley land. Since if one crop is killed by frost another starts at once they are practically sure to bear. The reason I advise acid phosphate as a fertilizer for them is because it seems to hasten the ripening period.

But no matter how many figs you pick from a tree there will be plenty of green figs in the fall when frost comes. When I had more time than I do now I would bend these plants over and cover with straw or any litter to keep the figs still on the tree from freezing. As soon as this litter is removed in the spring the green figs will begin to ripen and you can in that way have figs ripe with blackberries. But, of course, that is a lot of trouble. Around the eaves of a house is a good place for figs and if you live in town you can have a dozen trees in odd corners. In some peculiar way, they seem to do nearly as well on the north side of the house as the south side. If you can have a plant near a well or drain they will bear an enormous crop. Remember, it is easy to get the ground too rich for the Harrison fig. The Magnolia will stand more fertilizer and make fruit as big as peaches. Figs are the oldest of all fruits and likely as healthful as any other.

THE HARRISON FIG. This fig is worth all others. Many years ago I stopped at Mr. Harrison's place in Tarrant County. Like many others, Mr. Harrison was an experimenter. He was trying all kinds of fruit, but the thing he seemed the most proud of was his figs. It seemed some one had sent him some fig cutting from Spain. I went with Mr. Harrison to his fig trees. I saw a sight I had never expected to see. Those trees were simply loaded down with figs nearly as big as Elberta peaches and that was in June. They were gathering and selling figs. I gave Mr. Harrison sixty dollars for fifty of his fig cuttings. One of the best trades I ever made in my life. If the trees are not killed back in the winter they will bear two big crops, one ripe in June the other in the fall.

At the time I visited Mr. Harrison. I had many different figs bearing in my orchard. But nothing to compare with this one. It is as near insect proof as a fig can be. It never fails to make a crop. If it has the misfortune to get killed in the winter it will sucker up and bear all the fall. It seldom gets killed in the winter and with a little protection it will go right through the hardest freeze. Figs always sell good. They are the natural food of men. When man lived more on such food as figs they lived longer and cancer was not so prevalent as now. Set a few Harrison figs this year. They will bear the first year set. There is no other tree that will bear quicker than figs.



GROWING BERRIES

During the last few days at least two parties have written and asked the best way to grow blackberries and dewberries.

I have been growing these berries now for many years and some years they are one of the most profitable crops. They are like every thing else. Some years there is a good demand for them. I can not figure this out unless, as often happens, a few people have a back yard patch and begin to sell them too cheap. Last season one man near a town had three or four rows. His kids and wife picked them and sold them at fifteen cents per gallon. That almost ruined the price until later in the season. My berries were a little late and the price finally got up to thirty-five cents per gallon and we could not supply the demand. If there are a lot of early berries around town you are lucky to have a late patch, for there is seldom enough of this fruit grown to satisfy the demand. Blackberries are one of the easiest fruits grown, you can find kinds that suit all kinds of soil and climates. We have the Haupt that does well in South Texas and it also seems the Young and Boysen do well far South. The Austin thornless dewberry will likely make more than any other berry but they should be set about a foot apart and the rows four feet apart. If the land is sandy they have to be mulched to keep them off the ground, but they have no thorns and that makes them easily gathered. The Thorny Austin makes a big vine and not so inclined to get sandy. I find the Early Wonder blackberry is about the only one recommended in Oklahoma. And it is fine everywhere. It originated here on my place, but it has been sold under more different names than any other berry on earth. It is called Dew Black, Ozark Wonder, Arkansas Beauty and many other names. But all these aliases do not make it a bad fruit though some of them do not fit it.

Berries like all other fruit act better if you treat them good. Give them good rich deep moist soil and they will certainly produce the fruit. However, some people plant them on poor soil, then fertilize them to build up the soil. Such kinds as Early Wonder should be planted in rows say nine feet apart and the plants two feet apart in the rows. I recommend nine feet because lots of people have tractors and disk harrows and they can go between the rows with the disk harrow, making them easier to cultivate. I saw a man who had two rows on the way to his field. In this way he can go between the rows and keep them well cultivated and not miss the time. If you have good soil an upright berry like Early Wonder can be planted nine feet each way and this will reduce the cost of cultivation a great deal. However, the first year the Early Wonder runs on the ground and looks exactly like a dewberry. The vines that come out the second year are upright and

keep the berries well off the ground. There are a dozen ways to set the plants. If we are in a hurry we often take a spade and stick it in the ground, then the operator pulls the handle towards him and lets some one set the plant in the place made by the spade. The plant should be set so the top part is a little under the ground. The plant when it is dug is usually cut off about an inch or two above the ground. The plant will dry out if the cut part is exposed to the air. I often plow a furrow about three or four inches deep and drop the plants in the furrow and cover them entirely up so all parts of the plant will be at least three inches deep. If the soil is dry it is a good idea to tramp it a little. They will come up to a perfect stand if this planting is done just right and I believe will grow off better.

They are cultivated about like you would cotton though cultivate the first year until nearly frost. If you have barn yard manure it will help them.

After your berry patch is set if they are far enough apart in the late spring it is a good plan to plant strong growing peas between them. Say the clay of whipperwill pea. If peas are fertilized it will help your berry patch. Acid phosphate is likely as good a fertilizer as you can use under the peas and the peas will gather nitrogen and make your berries grow better. If the land is sandy the pea vines will keep the sand from blowing. This year we not only planted peas between the rows, but we planted peas between the plants in the row. A dry year this would have a tendency to stunt the berry plants but it has rained all the year and is raining at this very minute. The pea plants will prove very valuable as a mulch next spring. I have planted cotton between the rows then in the spring let the old cotton plants stand to knock off the high winds. And say, what has become of those highwinds? We have not had them now for two years. We also have not had the old blue whistling northers we had forty years ago. All of which proves even climates change.

It is owing to how much time you have as to whether you trellis your berries or not. If you have an acre or two and want to go to extra pains to cultivate and take care of your dewberries then trellis them. Any kind of cheap wire will do and the trellis does not have to be over two feet high. There is no use trellising a berry like Early Wonder. It will stand up alone, but it will pay to trellis the Austin and Young, Boysen and Riverside. The Riverside is a rather new dewberry and the biggest of all dewberries. It is a very productive berry and the seeds are very large. I thought these large seeds would be bad for them but my customers say the seeds are easily gotten out and it makes very fine jam.



Figs

son fig is a very profitable fruit and so easy to grow that every one can have all the figs he wants. Be sure and do not give them too much water or fertilizer as this makes them grow branches instead of fruit. Originated in Tarrant County but widely planted and doing good in all sections at this time.

CELESTE

A very hardy fig. Stands lots of cold. One of the first figs to be planted in the South. Fruit medium size.

BROWN TURKEY

Fruit is brown, almost black and very sweet. Will stand near zero weather. Doesn't bear on first year shoots like the Harrison.

MAGNOLIA

A large straw colored fig and very profitable. Rapid growing and the leaves are forked. New set plants will bear the first year.

STRAWBERRY FIG

The figs are deep green when ripe, thus fooling the birds. It is a surprise to anyone who opens one of these figs for the inside is brilliant red. Seems to hide all its beauty from the world. The plants are vigorous growers, good bearers and are especially recommended for South Texas. The quality the very finest.

PRICES ON FIGS

1 to 2 foot.....	\$0.50
2 to 3 foot.....	\$0.75
3 to 4 foot.....	1.00

HARRISON—Also Called Everbearing

I wish that everyone could have seen the early crop of Harrison figs. My bushes did not get killed down last winter and started setting figs before they did leaves when spring came. About the first of June we began gathering ripe figs any of them as large as peaches and would get a bushel of ripe ones about every third bush. The Harrison fig even though killed down during the winter puts up growth and makes figs that coming year but they are usually late in ripening, about the middle of August. Mine are now covered with another crop and beginning to ripen. The Harri-

Cherries

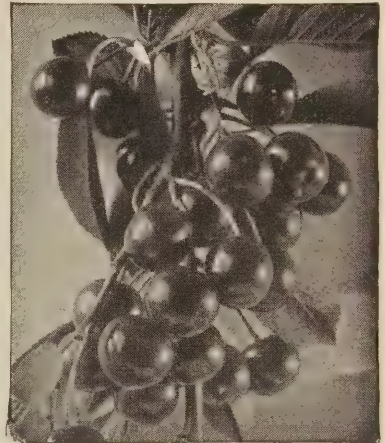
SWEET CHERRY. I do not know just what particular variety of sweet cherry this is but it is the only sweet cherry I have found that will bear in this section. Makes a hardy tree and comes into bearing early.

MONTMORENCY. Large red, productive. Later than Richmond. A fine cherry to plant.

WRAGG. Hardy vigorous and productive. Dark red. Proving to be a good bearer here where we thought we would never grow cherries.

PRICE ON CHERRIES

2 to 3 foot	\$1.50
3 to 4 foot	\$1.75



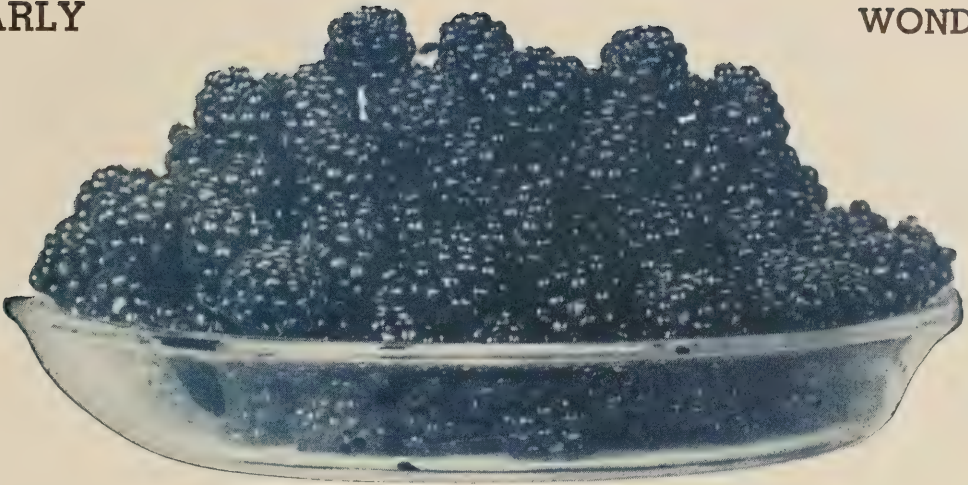
Hansen Bush Cherries

Price, 50 cents each or \$5.00 per dozen. A very popular fruit among the Indians of South Dakota.

The little trees bear the second year set. A tree two feet high will be loaded with fruit. The cherries are a little larger than the ordinary cherry and make the very best sauce and pies and we like them right off the plants. Some of them will be yellow but even from the seed they are all good. Plant them along a fence or in any small place. Stand frost and drouth likely better than any other fruit. Originated in the deserts of South Dakota.

Dwarf Fruit Trees

DWARF PEARS . . . The growing of Dwarf Pears is a very profitable one. The trees are low headed and easily gathered and taken care of. We will have only about two varieties in the Dwarf: **KEIFFER, DOUGLAS.** See description of these varieties under standard pears. 2 year branched, three foot and up, \$2.50.



Found and Introduced by J. E. FITZGERALD

To my way of thinking the best berry so far found has been renamed many times. A rather round berry, firm, and the vines are very productive. So far has done well everywhere planted. If you want a first class berry, plant Early Wonder.

✓ EARLY WONDER BERRY

The Early Wonder is the queen among berries, large, juicy sweet, good to eat fresh, can, preserve and also to freeze. Produces berries the second year set. Vines the first year are inclined to crawl on the ground, but the second year begin to straighten up and by the time picking comes around you can almost stand up and gather every berry. Truly the best berry so far found. And as yet have I had a report from any section where it failed to do good. Be sure to set Early Wonder if you want a truly wonderful blackberry.

✓ McDONALD BLACKBERRY

The McDonald is one of our earliest ripening berries and where properly pollinated will bear huge crops of berries. For proper bearing, use the Early Wonder and McDonald together. The McDonald ripens first, then the Early Wonder.

Good for jelly and preserving, as it has more acid than does the Early Wonder. Good flavored. Same price as other berries.

✓ AULO OR YOUNGBERRY

A cross between the Logan and Austin berry. A large berry, well flavored and makes a hardy vine. Ripens a few days before the Boysen.

✓ AUSTIN BERRY

A very large blackberry, shiny and attractive when boxed. The plants are vigorous and very productive. Do not overlook the Austin to furnish a longer berry period.

✓ BOYSENBERRY

A big luscious berry. A few days later than the Young; sells good on the market. Price on Boysenberry 20 cents each, \$2.00 per 12, \$10.00 per 100.

MULBERRIES

Fine for the Chicken Yard

Mulberry Prices

2 to 3 foot, each \$1.00

3 to 4 foot, each \$1.50

✓ THE HICKS (Everbearing)

Bears for four months through the spring and late into the summer. The trees will grow into great size. The mulberries are large and good quality.

✓ THE NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY

Real early. Often ripe by the fifteenth of April. Tastes extra. Bears for six weeks.

PRICES ON ALL BERRIES (except Boysenberry)
20c each—\$1.50 per 12
\$7.50 per 100

Nuts



↘ THOMAS

Walnut Trees

For the past few years we have been leaving the Thomas Walnut out of our catalog, not because we did not like it, but we just had failed to grow any trees. This year we have them in sizes up to four to five foot. They are a big black walnut, very prolific in bearing quality and good for eating and to use. Can be shelled as good as the English Walnut, shell just little harder. Try them, they are fine. Make a good shade.

PRICES ON TREES

3 to 4 foot	2.80
4 to 5 foot	3.50

↘ Texas Almond

Some people have the mistaken idea that the Almond is a nut tree but they are budded and grafted onto peach roots and will grow and do good anywhere peaches will. So plant an Almond and let your kids be surprised as to where they come from.

3-4 foot \$1.50; 4-5 foot \$2.50

↘ Chinese Pistachio

This plant is often called a nut tree and is related to the Pistachio of commerce. We will not be able to get any more seed from China and offer only a few of these trees. The tree is one of the strongest growing trees known. It is a very attractive tree and has crotches like no other plant. In the fall when the weather begins to get cold the leaves become a flaming red and a large tree is a thing of beauty.

3 to 4 ft.	2.00
Large	2.50

Strawberry Plants



↘ Blakemore Strawberry

This is one of our best berry plants. Highly colored, excellent flavor and vigorous. A good berry to plant.

↘ Improved Klondike

This berry is planted more in the southwest than any other and truly a fine berry. Big, well flavored and good color.

Price of plants, 25 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$4.00.

Successful Planting and Care of Stock on Arrival

When you order your trees we pack them to ship as quickly as we can during shipping season and according to your instructions. We try to not ship any out that will encounter severe cold before arriving, however, it is impossible for us to always get them to you before a blizzard arrives. In case your trees do freeze enroute do not unwrap them but store and let them gradually thaw out as they would naturally if in the ground. They are packed to stand lots of cold. If they reach you in normal weather they are packed to keep for several days but get them out as quickly as you can never let your trees dry out. If you do not have your ground ready for planting heel them in a trench and keep watered.

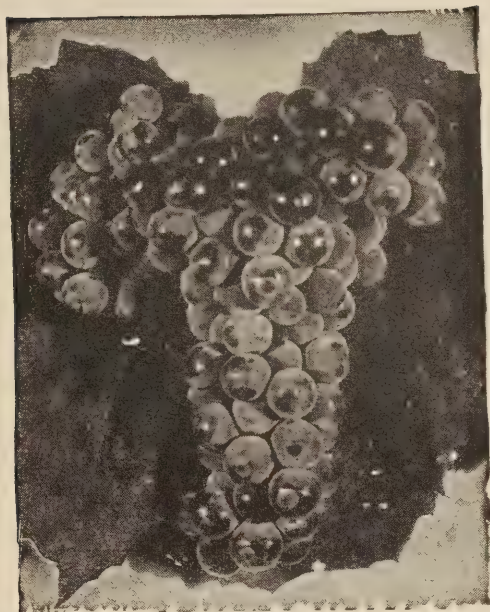
The ground where you are planting your trees should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow. The holes for planting must be large enough to accommodate the roots freely, without cramping or bending. All broken or bruised root or limbs should be cut off so as to leave the end smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row packing the soil firmly about the roots by tramping with your feet.

Never put manure or fertilizer so as to come into contact with the roots or body of any plant or tree newly set.

Be sure to give good cultivation as fruit trees are just like any other crop planted on land, they have to have good care to pay dividends.

Grapes

Vines



CARMAN

THE CARMAN GRAPE

Vines very thrifty; in fact, just hardy as vines can be. The grapes are large, black and thick on the cluster. A cluster of these is nearly as solid as a ball. Bears from one to two bushels per vine and the best eating grape I have ever seen. If you have been planting grapes that would not sell, plant some Carman. They out sell anything else on the market.

CHAMPANEL GRAPE

Large, black, very popular. Grows on any kind of soil, either sand or blackland. A cross between the Concord and Champini, giving it the highest vitality of all grapes. Good to graft other grapes on. Good quality when well ripened and fine for juice and wine.

CONCORD GRAPE

This grape is proving a better grape for the South than I thought it would. It gets ripe very late, though there will be a few black grapes on a bunch by July 1. Really ripe from August 15 until September. Large black, thick hull.

NIAGARA

One of our best grapes. Big, white, with a delicious flavor. I saw Niagara grapes grown in this section this year that would compete with any California-grown grape.

PRICES ON GRAPES

Two year field grown, each 50c



Halls Honeysuckle

Probably the oldest vine in existence and the best of all vines, blossoms very fragrant and a vine that is sure to please. Plants 50c each.

SILVER LACE VINE

A beautiful, extremely fast growing vine; has white flowers in the early spring. However, it is not noted for the blossoms but for the hardiness of the plants and its ability to make a good cover vine in a short period of time. Good strong plants. Two year No. 1, \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.25.

CHINESE RED HONEYSUCKLE

A fiery red blooming honeysuckle that will grow most anywhere; does not have the fragrance of the old time Halls, but the dash of color that it gives to a home in the early spring is beautiful. Hardy and fast growing.

Two year plants, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.25

One year plants, \$0.75; 3 for \$1.50

FREDONIA GRAPE

Gives promise of being one of the finest early grapes. Large, black grape, very productive, vines vigorous and the fruit of excellent quality.

DELAWARE GRAPE

One of the highest quality grapes in cultivation. The fruit is a uniform light pink. Good quality and the vines are vigorous, adapting themselves to most every condition. Does not seem to have black rot.



Red Leaf Plum

Originated by a lady Burbank, here in Stephenville. I hardly know whether to list this among fruit trees or ornamentals. In this tree you really have both. Makes a large symmetrical tree. The leaves are between purple and bright red. It will attract the attention of all passers. But this is not all. It bears a large red plum with red meat. The plums are best quality and so far the tree has shown ability to bear large crops of fruit and resist frost.

2 to 3 foot	\$1.00 each
3 to 4 foot	\$1.50 each
4 to 5 foot	\$2.00 each

Queen's Wreath

This beautiful climber is also called Mexican Love Vine. It is one of the most beautiful climbers that grow. A perennial that comes from the root each year. Strong roots, each 40c, 4 for \$1.25.

English Ivy

A very hardy vine clings closely to wall covering it completely with leaves overlapping like shingles. Will also cling to brick or rock. Plants 25c each.



Lilac

We are featuring the flowers our grandmothers loved and who doesn't remember that in every yard of the past we always found the ever beautiful old-fashioned lilac. Plants \$1.00 each.





Spirea Van Houtti or Bridal Wreath

One of our prettiest early flowering shrubs. A mass of white blossoms in early spring and will grow anywhere. We have these in nice plants for 75c each.



Golden Bell

The earliest blooming of all shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden yellow shaped flowers before the leaves appear. Valuable for early flowers. 75c each.



Red Leaf Barberry

If you need color in your planting use the Red Leafed Barberry. Low growing and the leaves are intensely red. Plants \$1.25 each.

Jasmine Humile or Yellow Jasmine

A semi-vine evergreen with yellow blossoms used extensively in foundation planting. Good heavy plants, 75c each.



Butterfly Bush

One of our most beautiful flowering shrubs, blossoms in long spikes and blooms off and on all summer. We have them in light blue, nice bushes, 75c each.

SEEDS AND GARDEN ROOTS

ASPARAGUS

MARY WASHINGTON—10c each.

\$1.00 per 12



RHUBARB

VICTORIA, best of all for South

Strong plants, 5 for \$1.00 or \$2.00 per 12



Endopest

Endopest is effective against sucking and chewing insects as well as many fungus diseases. A good all around insecticide. Easy to use dust gun package. 10 ounce guns, \$1.00.

Para-Scalecide

An oil treatment non-injurious to tree roots plus Paradichlorobenzine for use on both young and old peach trees, for borers; also any other tree affected by them. Quart can, \$1.75.

Hyponex Plant Food

The most complete of all plant foods, just mix with water and pour on your vegetables or pot flowers and watch them grow. Also good for lawns and shade trees.

One pound can makes 100 gallons of liquid fertilizer. Will also make your cut flowers last longer if you will add a small amount in the water you keep them in.

We can only furnish the one pound cans, \$1.10 each.

Kudzu

This is the plant that is being much advertised at this time. I have, I believe, the fastest growing strain of all. If planted along a terrace the terrace will never break, and they will make a lot of stock feed. One acre of Kudzu, if properly managed, will keep a cow. Hogs and chickens like it. I now have worked up such an immense stock of plants that I can make a price so all can afford to plant it along the terraces. A beautiful vine for the yard or porch. Strong one year plants. Ten plants, \$2.00; 100 plants, \$7.50.

Sea Cane

Must be a species of Bamboo but I am unable to find it described in any reference book. Grows up in great clumps. The name we have always had it under gives the impression that it will grow near the sea. I find it growing on the very poorest land. Fine for stakes, fishing poles, to make shades, etc. It will stop ditches and make a wind break to hold the sand. I have never seen anywhere that it is good stock feed but I find that mules will eat this when in green state. I believe it could be made very valuable on marsh land as stock feed or around ponds. Tops die back every year and come out from the roots. Three clumps for \$1.00.





Gladiola Bulbs

We only have the Gladiola in mixed bulbs but assure you a nice assortment. 6 for 75c, 12 for \$1.25.

Canna Bulbs

I have only a limited amount of varieties of cannas but what I do offer are of the best strain. 12 for \$1.25; 15c each.

Red King Humbert

The grandest canna ever offered. A king in reality, grows to about five feet in height. The leaves are heart shaped bronze in color, flowers a beautiful pure red. Nothing can compare with a bed of the above cannas.

Hungarian

One of the most beautiful of pink cannas. Tall growing, sometimes attaining a height of four feet and better. Truly a beautiful canna.

Richard Wallace

Green foliage, canary yellow flowers, growth around four feet in height. One of the best yellows.

BULBS

City of Portland

The leading pink canna with green foliage. Height about four feet. Conceded The Pink Canna.

Kansas Gay Feather

A native wild flower, blooms every Fall in long spikes, a pure lavender. Makes a beautiful bed and will grow any where. I have lots of these on my place and will send you twelve bulbs for 50c.

Angel Lily

Looks almost like an orchid. 15c each.

Mexican Tube Rose

Easily grown and very sweet and fragrant. Six strong bulbs, \$1.00.

Iris—Texas Orchids

Truly the most beautiful of all flowers that bloom in the early spring. And a flower that anyone can grow. I have seen them that were as beautiful as any hot house orchid grown. For some reason I have gotten mine mixed but will send you a dozen for \$1.00 and assure you that every one will be a thing of beauty.

BLUEBONNET SEED

No need to describe the Bluebonnet to our Texas people as they all know it. I have seed for 25c per packet.

Flamingo Honeysuckle

(Evergreen)

We called this extraordinary new honeysuckle "The Flamingo" knowing that when we thought of anything that resembled this beautiful bird it must be outstanding. The Trumpets are large flame-coral lined with gold, and appear in clusters very fragrant after nightfall. Can be allowed to grow naturally or will climb a trellis. If pruned can be made into a specimen plant. Foliage dark blue-green, very hardy. Blooms from May until frost. I only have small plants, \$1.00 each.

Eureka Persimmons

Originated by

J. E. Fitzgerald

No Other Equals It In
Quality

This is not the largest persimmon we grow but it is the most profitable. Medium sized deep red about the shape of a tomato. Hauls well and bears heavily. The trees do not have to have any extra care after once established. First ripe ones will be found in September from then by proper handling can be kept until January.

If you are out around Weatherford in the fall you will see hundreds of bushels of Tomato shaped persimmons along the way. This is true in many parts of the country. I never did like to blow about my accomplishments and you will find there is less brag in my catalog than any other. But the other fellow is continually blowing and I figure now it is my time to blow a little. I found or originated the Eureka persimmons, and the Early Wonder Berry. Many years ago I planted some persimmon seeds that came from Japan. Two of these trees bore fruit almost exactly alike. But one of the trees proved so dwarf I quit propagating from it. The other is the Eureka persimmon that I catalog. But all of these persimmons from Japan are not hardy enough. I used to get my trees in my orchard nearly all killed by cold. Then I discovered a way to propagate the trees on hardy roots. I have not lost a single tree in the orchard since 1923. Neither have I failed to have a crop and other people have had just as good luck with my trees. My persimmon trees are more crooked than the trees usually grown, but they stand lots of cold and that is worth something and they bear every year.

Before I got the Eureka persimmon there were few of the large persimmons grown any where. The ones we had back then were not hardy and poor quality. They were grown more as a curiosity than anything else. It was very seldom a tree could be induced to grow. Now there are thousands of trees planted in central Texas and the owners are making good with them. I often claim I started a million dollar business when I discovered the Eureka persimmon.

PRICE ON FITZGERALD'S TRUE TO NAME PERSIMMON TREES

18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.00	each
Three for.....	\$2.75	
2 to 3 foot.....	\$1.25	each
Three for.....	\$3.50	
3 to 4 foot.....	\$1.50	each
Three for.....	\$4.10	
4 to 5 foot.....	\$1.75	each
Three for.....	\$5.00	
5 to 6 foot large.....	\$2.25	each



Tane Nashi

A large acorn-shaped persimmon, pale yellow and very productive. This is the persimmon you see in most stores selling for 5 cents each.

Tamopan

Tamopan. One of the leading fruits of China. Trees in that country grow seventy-five feet high and bears wagon loads of fruit. They bid fair to do that here. The fruit is four-sided, has a ring or wrinkle around it and on land that suits it well it gets bright red. A very ornamental tree. Simply grand.

Fuyu

The Fuyu is large bright red, tomato-shaped. Heavy bearer and the fruit can be eaten before soft. Non-astringent. A profitable variety to plant.

Wild Persimmon Seed

We save seeds of wild Persimmon from the best bearing trees we have in our orchard. About half the trees will bear the others male trees. The wild Persimmon is one of the most valuable trees we have on our place. We have single trees that bear as much as fifteen bushels and are very fine hog feed. The Persimmons sell fairly well on the market. Should be planted about two inches deep. Packed about 50 seeds 25c.

GROWING PECANS

A few weeks ago I wrote an article for several papers stating that we would one day be pumping water out of the gulf to irrigate the west part of Texas with. As we get our forest killed out the land will get drier and drier each year, until our only recourse will be to pump water out of the gulf. The editors thought I was balmy for making such a statement. If it had been some army general that made the statement or some so-called scientist he would have had his name in all the papers. But people are now thinking war as soon as they quit thinking war they will realize there are teeming millions to feed. And we can not depend on the rains, the sea water will be purified and pumped all over the nation. They could do this for what the last war cost. Meantime, the man who plants a pecan orchard and has it ready will have something worth while indeed. I often advise people to plant pecan trees in rows across the field. These rows can be two hundred yards apart. In a case like this the pecan trees can be set forty feet apart. I have advised planting blackberry plants between the pecan trees. This row will catch the drifting sands and build up, they will form a big reservoir below that will catch all the water that starts to run off the land. This would be one system of irrigating. I know a place that a man planted several rows of berries on cross ways with the way the wind blew. He nearly also had it cross way with the way the water ran. At this place where the berries grew for many years the sand is five feet deep. All the other land on the farm is gone. The land next to him, his neighbor's farm, is also piled up along this old berry run. Pecan trees are now planted in this deep sand. They are wonderful and the drouth does not hurt them. The water runs off the hill and gets this sand terrace wet and it stays wet all season. All the rest of the place needs turning into pasture if it would make good pasture.

It was Luther Burbank who said if he were a young man he would come to Texas and develop a big pecan orchard. Yes, I know pecan orchards that have failed. I know one that was planted twenty feet apart, the trees came into bearing and then they would bear a good crop until they got to crowding again. Then he would have to take out some more trees. The pecan trees are supposed to be a deep rooted tree and that is the theory many people go on in setting an orchard. But after they get a few years old they begin to send roots far and wide. It has been said that a big tree will send its roots as far as the branches spread. I think they will send them much farther than that. I always calculated a tree will send its roots twice as far as it is high.

I know pecans grow along the creeks without cultivation but if you want to raise fine big pecans that will make buyers open their eyes, then plant them in a field, give plenty of room and good cultivation. But by all means plan your orchard so the wind and rains can't carry your soil away.

I know some people say it will take too long for them to bear. Well sir, you are going to pass along that way anyhow. They will soon get around to bearing. You can get into the pecan business about as quick as you can get into the Hereford cattle business. Under my plan a good pecan tree will begin to bear in five years, enough to count and by the time they are seven years old they will be bearing a paying crop. It doesn't take many pecans on a tree to count up. And by spraying your trees a crop is assured. The same thing applies to the orchard business that applies in the cattle business. If a man does not apply himself to either it will not pay. But with our present machinery you can work a fifty acre pecan orchard in two days. And can work it eight times in sixteen days. Plant Vetch in the fall and fertilize the Vetch highly, say twice as much as you would ordinarily fertilize it. This will furnish a nice pasture in the winter time. Then peanuts, cotton or any other crop can be worked in the summer, always keeping any other plant as far away as twice the height of the pecan trees and if the other plant is a tall grower, better add its height to twice the height of the pecans.

You can have a fine winter pasture with Vetch besides making the nuts your trees will bear bigger all the time. But never allow Bermuda grass in a pecan orchard or any other orchard for that matter. What I have stated about the pecans will apply to all kinds of trees. Remember this, the time has come when we will have to do things better than the other fellow to compete with him.

And now a word as to why my pecan trees are living so well. So far we have dug our trees by hand and as soon as one is dug it is immediately covered back up with soil until time to haul them out. Then the roots are exposed just as little as possible. Some trees are dead when they are shipped from the nursery but they are not our trees. If carefully handled this way not over ten per cent will be lost if you are careful not to let the roots get dry. One tree lost may mean a good deal in the future harvest. So far we have not used machinery to dig many pecans trees though we invented a way to dig them with tractors. They look fine dug that way but the roots are exposed too much as a rule.

See PECANS on Page 26 and 27.

Ornamentals

Crepe Myrtles

Dixie Brilliant, the most beautiful of all crepe myrtles. A red that no other equals. I only have a limited amount of these at \$1.00 each.

Then I can furnish in all sizes the regular, watermelon red, pink and orchid, one to two foot, 35c each; 2 to 3 foot, 50c each and large at \$1.00 each.

Altheas

I have these in two beautiful colors, orchid and pink. To my way of thinking the Althea is one of the loveliest of all blooming shrubs. Two to three foot, 75c each.

Flowering Pomegranite

A very beautiful plant with the most brilliant colored of all flowers. Evergreen and good plant where you want a small shrub, 18 to 24 inch plants, 50c each.

Scarlet Japan Quince

One of the best flowering shrubs, flowering a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring. Foliage retains its color of glossy green all summer, hardy, 75c each.

Mock Orange

Extremely vigorous grower, blooming in May, with graceful sprays of large and fragrant white flowers, closely resembling orange blossoms. Beautiful broadleaved dark green foliage. 75 cents each, 3 for \$1.80.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

Earliest blooming of all the Deutzia. In early spring is loaded with double white flowers, tinged with rose. Good compact grower. Hardy and vigorous. 75 cents each, 3 for \$1.80

Rose-Acacia—Moss Locust

Attractive trees like shrub with light green foliage. Loaded with clusters of pea-shaped, rose pink flowers in June and July. The blossoms remind you of the perennial sweet peas. Field grown bushes. 75 cents each.

Persian Lilac

Filled with large upright clusters of bright purple flowers. A more profuse bloomer than the common variety. Height when grown, about 10 feet. Sturdy. 75 cents each, 3 for \$1.80.

American Bittersweet

Handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson berries, remaining all winter. Charming for winter house decorations. Strong two year vines, 75 cents each.

Spirea Thunbergia

One of the most beautiful of the spireas and the only one that could be called an evergreen. Usually shed their leaves as the blooms appear in early spring. They have a very attractive white blossom. Easily grown.

Two year plants, 85 cents each; 3 for \$2.25.

Coral Berry

A nice border plant where color is needed, as they put on a profusion of red berries all up and down the branches and unless the birds peck them off they will stay on all winter, lending color to your landscape. Branches have a tendency to weep. Two year plants, 75 cents each; 3 for \$2.00.

Weigela Rosea

This is a plant that is overlooked by many of our landscape men as it has the most beautiful of all blossoms in the early spring. Showy and very attractive; easily grown. Hardy in most all sections. Red flowers. 2 year plants 85 cents each, 3 for \$2.25.

Flowering Almond

One of the most charming early spring flowering shrubs. Comes into full bloom before the leaves appear, producing full clusters of double, rose colored flowers, snuggling tight to the twigs. 2 year well branched plants \$1.00 each, 3 for \$2.50.

Hypericum, Golden St. Johns Wart

Its brilliant golden flowers, beautifully formed, appear from early summer until frost, covering bush with a blanket of gold. Attractive and extremely hardy. Mailing size, one year plants at 75 cents each; 3 for \$2.00.

Evergreens



Pfitzer Juniper

A low spreading plant used in all landscaping, very beautiful and a hardy plant. I have them only in one grade this year. One year plants \$1.25 each. These plants are sent bare rooted with what we call puddled roots.

Bonita

A low upright growing arborvitae, one of our very best for landscaping where you do not want anything that gets too high. A clear green foliage, good vigorous growing plants. I only have one size, 12-inch plants, \$1.50, shipped puddled roots.

Berckmans Golden

A beautiful arbor vitae that has a yellow cast to the foliage. Vigorous grower and ideal for any landscape purpose. I have 12-inch plants, \$1.50, shipped puddled roots.

Bakers Arborvitae

A pyramidal, type of evergreen widely used in landscape planting. Foliage a beautiful clear green growth around 8-foot. I have these in one size, 12-inch, \$1.50, shipped puddled roots.

Euonymous Japonica

A good Evergreen to plant either for hedge or next to the wall. Can be trained to climb. Broad, glossy leaves. One of our most popular Evergreens. Mailing sizes, 18 inch \$1.00; 24 inch \$1.25.

Arizona Cypress

One of the most beautiful of all Evergreens. Very popular, makes a beautiful tree, sometimes as high as 25 feet. Blue gray foliage. Naturally a spreading tree, but can be pruned and kept slender if desired. 18 inch mailing sizes, \$1.00; 24 inch, \$1.50.

Italian Cypress

(ROYAL)

A tall growing cypress used widely in landscape plantings. Foliage dark green. Vigorous growing. 18 inch mailing sizes, \$1.00; 24 inch, \$1.50.

Nandina

The best loved of all Evergreens. During the growing months green, then in the fall leaves turn a bright red and have red berries on them during the winter. Easily grown as it is a specie of Bamboo. 12 to 18 inch plants mailing sizes, \$1.00; 24 inch plants, \$1.50; 36 inch plants, \$2.25.

Pyracantha (Rosedale)

One of our very best pyracantha, setting berries extremely young and heavy. This a red berried type and has beautiful dark green foliage extremely hardy. 18 inch mailing size, \$1.25; 24 inch, \$1.50; 36 inch, \$2.00.

Pyracantha (Lalandi)

One of our best yellow berried pyracantha, hardy and sets immense crops of berries. Easily grown. 18 inch mailing size, \$1.00; 24 inch, \$1.25; 36 inch, \$2.00.

Photinia

A beautiful shrub, large leaves and varied in color. Should be used anywhere a tall plant is needed. Usually covered with white blossoms in the spring. Evergreen. 18 inch mailing size, \$1.25; 24 inch, \$1.50.

Abelia

Foliage dark glossy green with small white and pink flowers. Leaves turn bronze in the fall. Used widely in foundation planting and also for hedges, as it responds to pruning. One year plants, mailing size, 75 cents each; two year plants, mailing size, \$1.25.

Jasmine Humile

One of our hardiest of all evergreens. Drooping limbs and bears yellow flowers. Will survive when all others fail. One year plants, mailing size, 75 cents each; 2 year, \$1.25.

Waxleaf Ligustrums

This is a beautiful thick leaved evergreen. The leaves are glossy and show up in any planting. Can be used in hedge or as specimen plants. 12 inch plants, mailing size, \$1.00; 18 inch plants, \$1.25; 24 inch plants, \$1.50; large plants, \$2.00.

Attention!

If you can come to the nursery we have a much wider selection of Evergreens and container grown plants we can offer you.

Visit us at any time; you are always welcome.

Hedge

Amur River Privet Hedge

Leading hedge plant for the South. Small round leaves that remain on the plant all winter. 12-inch plants, 10 cents; 18-inch plants, 15 cents; 30-inch plants, 25 cents each.

California Privet Hedge

Has big shiny leaves. Can be sheared or used as specimen plants. 2 to 3 foot plants, 25 cents each; \$17.00 per 100.

Lowdense

One of our best low growing hedges, used where a small plant is needed. One year plants, 25 cents; two year, 50 cents each.

Japanese Ligustrum

A tall growing Ligustrum used mainly for hedges, or can be trimmed to make an individual tree. Evergreen and very attractive. One year plants, 35 cents each; two year, 75 cents each.



BURKETT

A large round pecan; fine flavor; trees vigorous and hardy. Nuts are always full of meat. Easily shelled. A great pecan for any man's orchard.

Prices on Pecan Trees

	Each	3	6	10
2 to 3 foot	\$2.50	\$ 6.30	\$12.00	\$17.85
3 to 4 foot	3.00	8.50	16.00	25.00
4 to 5 foot	3.50	10.00	19.00	30.00
5 to 6 foot	5.00	14.50	28.00	40.00
6 to 7 foot	7.50			

Bear in mind when we say three to four foot that is from the top of the ground to the top of the tree; not roots and all.

COLLECTION OF BIG BEARING SIZE PECAN TREES

4 Madame X—2 Burkett

5 to 6 ft.

Six real select pecan trees sent for \$25.00. Be sure to give express office as these are large trees.

A few years ago J. E. Fitzgerald discovered, by treating pecan seedlings that pecans were grafted on would make the trees easier transplanted and the astonishing thing was they would grow more vigorously and come into bearing quicker. A man with Joe Fitzgerald's reputation would not make

this statement unless it were true. You will get a good stand by setting our trees. They will bear quicker than most any other trees you can buy. Make a test, **NO ONE CAN SELL YOU TREES THAT WILL BEAR QUICKER THAN OURS.**

See GROWING PECANS on Page 17.



^N MADAM X

A TRULY GREAT PECAN

Madame X. Really the first name for Mahan

The most profitable pecan we have in our orchard. Many other pecan growers report the same thing. It has a few defects but on land that suits it will out-sell all other nuts. The trees grow fast and even grow straight in the nursery. The leaves are large, making it a fine ornamental tree on any lawn. Bears great clusters of nuts. A good three to four foot tree transplanted will often bear a crop of nuts the third year. Sells higher on the market than any other. The nuts are never injured by the bug that causes the black spots on the kernel and so far has shown no scab in our orchard.

^V EASTERN SCHLEY

Grows best on low land and rather tardy coming into bearing. The nuts are long, thin shelled, pretty and a winner if you happen to have the land that will produce them.

^V Western Schley

Medium large, long nut. Delicious meat, fine for both home consumption and commercial use. Trees not quite as vigorous as the Madame X but in some sections the Western Schley is the leading pecan.

^V Stuart Pecan

A large oblong pecan, medium hard shell which I find has its qualities as the meat doesn't become old as quickly as do the thin shelled meats. The Stuart is an old pecan and we quit growing it for a few years but the past two or three years it has borne such good nuts and heavily that they are again in demand. In Louisiana the Stuart pecan is a must in pecan line.

^V Success

A large, nearly round nut running from 45 to 50 to the pound, thin shelled and separates well from the shell, Doing well on bottom land near Stephenville and good for planting in the east.

See GROWING PECANS on Page 17.

Roses

TALISMAN. HT. Brilliant red and golden buds that open beautifully shaped blooms of scarlet orange and golden yellow. Strong grower.

PRES. H. HOOVER. HT. A glorious rose. The color is a charming combination of cerise-pink, flame scarlet and yellow. Fine and popular garden rose.

NOTICE

If out of one or more varieties ordered substitution will be made with orders of similar type unless instructed to the contrary.

Climbing Roses

TALISMAN. CLI. Scarlet-orange and golden-yellow. A sport of the famous bush Rose. Strong grower and free-blooming.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. Popular climber with intense scarlet blooms in small trusses. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

BLAZE CLIMBER. A red climbing rose very similar to the Pauls Scarlet, however, blooms through a longer season. Beautiful and extremely hardy.



RADIANCE. HT. Brilliant rose-pink buds opening into well-formed globular, very fragrant and long lasting blooms.

RED RADIANCE. HT. Brilliant deep rose-red. Flowers are globular in shape, very fragrant. The blooms come freely on splendid cutting stems.

BRIARCLIFF. HT. Fine large pointed buds opening into double right centered blooms of brilliant rose-pink. Long stems. Exceptionally good for cutting.

CALEDONIA. HT. One of the prettiest White Roses we know. Both the long-pointed buds and the huge double flowers are pure white, with exquisitely curved and infolded petals.

COLUMBIA. HT. Bright pink, sweetly scented flowers of exquisite shape. The strong, stiff petals deepen in color as they expand. Free-flowering, healthy foliage and a good grower.

GOLDEN CHARM. HT. Beautiful golden-yellow surpassing the popular Marechal Neil. The high centered blooms are borne on strong spreading plants with splendid foliage. Easy to grow.

K. A. VIKTORIA. HT. Perfectly formed creamy white buds developing into snowy-white blooms tinted lemon at center. Delightfully fragrant and long lasting.

ROUGE MALLERIN. One of the hardiest of all red roses. Deep red and has a pointed, beautiful bud. As I write this our Rouge Mallerin are covered with a mass of beautiful buds. Makes a very attractive open rose. Vines hardy and vigorous growing.

BETTER TIMES. A beautiful red rose, extremely hardy and has a perfect bud. This rose has also a very distinct odor. Do not overlook this rose if you want a beautiful one in your garden.

PRICE

85c Each

3 for \$2.25



Weeping Willow

The well known weeping tree, nice to plant in back yard or near a fish pond. Very beautiful.

- 2 to 3 foot trees, \$0.75 each; 3 for \$2.00
- 3 to 4 foot trees, \$1.25 each; 3 for \$3.00
- 4 to 5 foot trees, \$1.50 each; 3 for \$4.00

Flowering Willow

More a shrub unless trained for the first two or three years, will bloom all summer, rain or shine. One of the hardiest of all trees. Beautiful lilac-pink flowers.

- 2 to 3 foot trees, \$0.75 each; 3 for \$2.00
- 3 to 4 foot trees, \$1.25 each; 3 for \$3.00
- 4 to 5 foot trees, \$1.50 each; 3 for \$4.00



Judas Tree or Red Bud

A long-lived shade tree, hard wood, large round leaves making a dense shade. The first tree to bloom in the spring. Has beautiful flowers, color like no other flower, as it is a mixture of lavender and red. Very ornamental and hardy.

- 2 to 3 foot, each \$1.00; 3 for \$2.75
- 3 to 4 foot, each \$1.50; 3 for \$4.00
- 4 to 5 foot, each \$2.00; 3 for \$5.50
- 5 to 6 foot, each \$3.00; 3 for \$8.00

Vitex

To my way of thinking one of the most beautiful of all shrubs. Will grow in the driest land and constantly covered with great bunches of beautiful blue flowers. I recommend that all bee men plant this as it is not only ornamental but is liked by the bees. Makes a nice hedge. 75c each for 2 to 3 foot plants.

Mimosa

Accacia Julibrisin, one of the most beautiful of all shade trees, bearing a profusion of pink blossoms in the early spring which usually last about six weeks. Leaves very ornamental as they very much resemble a fern. It is a legume and gathers fertilizer from the air so grass will grow perfectly all around it.

- 2 to 3 foot trees, \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.75
- 3 to 4 foot trees, \$1.50 each; 3 for \$4.00
- 4 to 5 foot trees, \$2.00 each; 3 for \$5.50
- 5 to 6 foot trees, \$3.00 each; 3 for \$8.00

SPECIAL

See our description of Mimosa under shade trees. Packet of seed 25 cents.



Chinese Elm

One of the fastest growing of all shade trees, very symmetrical and one that is sure to be valued by the planter. We recommend these especially for the plains. We have some specimen trees this year.

- 2 to 3 foot trees, \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.75
- 3 to 4 foot trees, \$1.25 each; 3 for \$3.00
- 4 to 5 foot trees, \$1.50 each; 3 for \$4.00
- 5 to 6 foot trees, \$2.50 each; 3 for \$6.75
- Specimen trees \$5.00 each

Budding Supplies

For the past few years I have been omitting budding supplies but I will offer a few below that the orchardist or amateur grower may need.

BUD PATCHES

These are treated patches used in pecan budding. I use them in place of wax as they are easier handled. I can furnish these at \$2.00 per hundred.

BUDDING STRIPS

Rubber budding strips used for tying buds in place. \$3.00 per pound.



SAWS

We have a nice little saw for carrying around at \$2.50 each.

GRAFTING WAX AND HEALANT

We had tried many different brands of grafting wax. Every one we tried had some serious defect until we got this one. If bark grafts in pecans are made right and tied in with common twine then waxed with this they will all live and this applies to any kind of graft. It seems to not only keep the bud graft from drying it causes the graft to heal faster. Pound can, \$1.75.



JONES PATCH BUDDER

Cuts a patch $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 inch. Razor steel blades. Aluminum handle. Full directions furnished.

\$2.25 each

Bone Meal

When planting Gladiola and all other bulbs, bone meal is almost a necessity. An organic fertilizer. Good also on roses and other shrubs. 5 pound bag, \$1.00.

Fitzgerald's Peat Moss

Peat Moss is one of the greatest helps in holding moisture. Absorbs 12 to 15 times its own weight in water. Good to plant Ivy in. Anywhere you want a mulch peat moss can't be beat. Good to use both winter and summer. 6 pound bag, \$1.50.

G. O. Rose Food

Completely balanced special organic rose food for use on all types of roses. Contains 7 per cent nitrogen for growth, 8 per cent available phosphoric acid for color, 5 per cent potash for vitalized health. 5 pounds for \$1.25.

Rose Dust

Keep your roses healthy by using Rose Dust. Contains five active ingredients: Rotenone, Pyrethrum, DDT, Fermate and Sulfur. Beautifully packaged in Puffer Duster. Controls Blackspot, Mildew, Rust, rose slugs, Ahpis, Thrip, Beetles and Caterpillars. 8 ounce duster, \$1.10.



Wrapping Tape for Trees

The attached picture shows how this tape is used to keep borers out of trees and rabbits from gnawing them. It is put on without string or any kind of tie. Just wrap spirally around the tree and bury lower end in ground. It is made of two sheets of paper with cement between. It will stretch and will protect the tree all the winter and in the summer from scald and other pests. One of the best things we have offered. \$1.50 per roll.

GUARANTEE

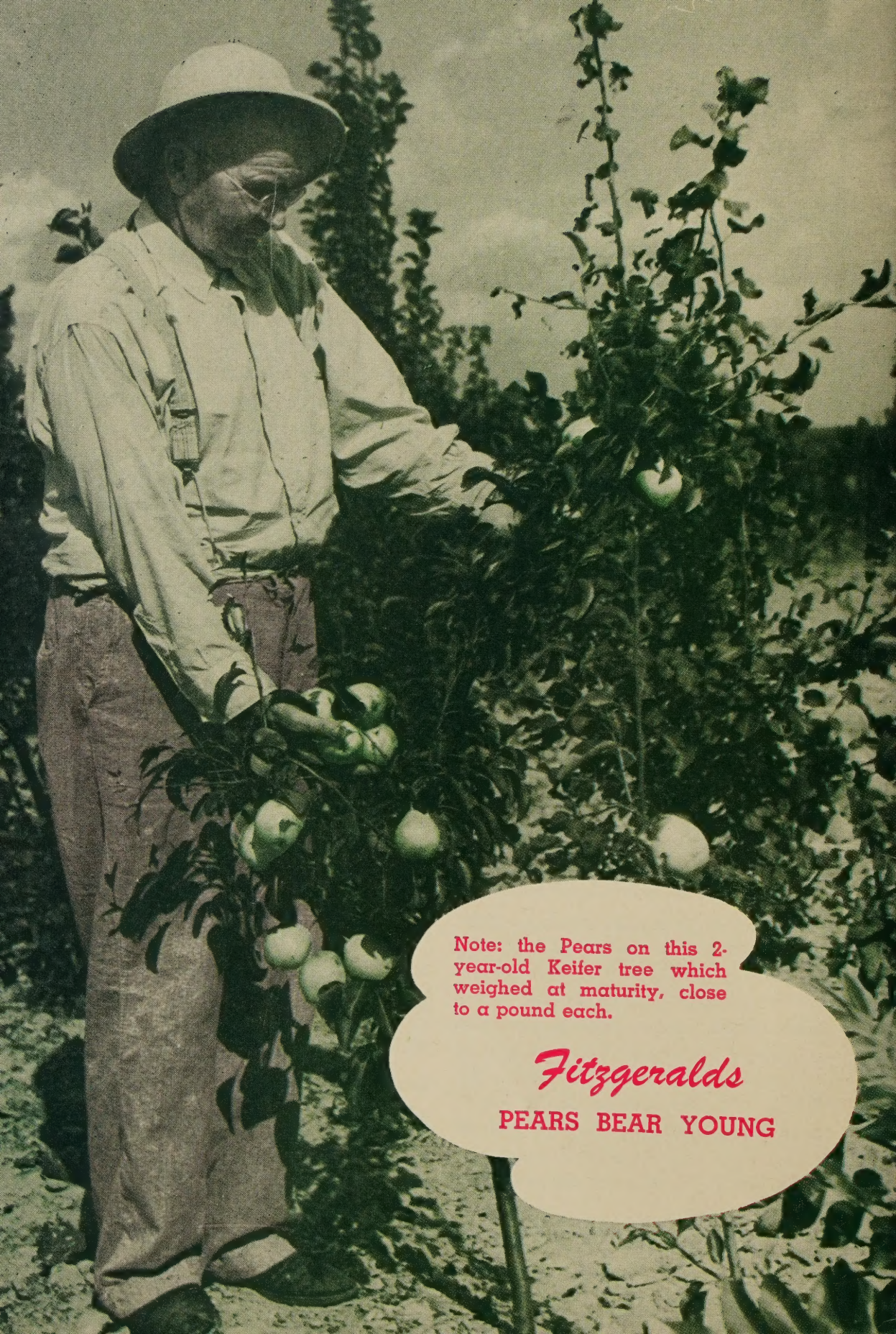
I have given my careful and constant attention to each step in the propagation of all stocks listed in my catalog, especially to the selection of the budding wood and the various budding processes, so that ALL VARIETIES CAN BE DEPEND-ED ON TO BE NOT ONLY HIGH GRADE QUALITY BUT TRUE TO NAME. This we guarantee by replacement or refund the money (either to be at our option) should error creep in.

Our stock has all been inspected and every package we ship will have certificate of State Nursery Inspector showing freedom from diseases.

Our expert packing insures safe delivery of your trees. We pack trees so they will keep from ten days to two months, owing to how far they have to go. Remember I guarantee every bundle I send out, no matter how far away you live.

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Apples	3, 4	Peaches	5, 6, 7
Apricots	8, 9	Plums	10
Asparagus	20	Persimmons	22
Berries	15	Pecans	23-26-27
Bulbs	21	Pears	11
Budding Supplies	30	Quince	24
Cherries	14	Rhubarb	20
Evergreens	25	Roses	28
Figs	14	Strawberries	16
Grapes	17	Shade Trees.....	29
Garden Roots	20	Vines	17
Hedge	25	Walnuts	16
Jujube	8		
Kudzu	20		



Note: the Pears on this 2-year-old Keifer tree which weighed at maturity, close to a pound each.

Fitzgeralds

PEARS BEAR YOUNG